

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.IMPORTERS, BLENDERS
AND BOTTLEERS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHAMPAGNE

DE

ST. MARCEAUX

& CO., REIMS.

VIN BRUT AND VERY DRY.

Per Case 1 doz. Quarts... \$50.00
Per Case 2 doz. Pints... \$53.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

On orders for extra copies of JALUX PAPER should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplies in cash.

Telegraphic Address: PAPER. Codes: A.B.C. 11th St. Telephone: 110.

MARRIAGE.

On February 11th, at Shanghai, GABRIEL THOMSEN, L.M.C., to Mrs. CHRISTINA MURRAY CAMPBELL.

DEATHS.

On February 14th, at 18 Morrison Hill Road, EMILY, the dearly beloved daughter of ANNETTA PAPER, aged 22 years. Shanghai papers please copy.

On January 27th, at Florence, FRANCES ANNETTE, the wife of THOMAS CHILDS HAYLARS, late K.C., of Hongkong.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 20th, 1906.

SOME time ago, it may be recollected, a statement appeared in the German papers to the effect that Germany contemplated taking in hand the task of the protection of Catholic Missions in China, which had hitherto been undertaken by France. Shortly afterwards it was asserted that this was not to be the case, and, so far as we know, nothing further was heard of the matter. It now appears that the subject was under consideration, but in a very different way to what was made to appear. As we surmised at the time, Germany was not in any way inclined to undertake the task of standing as the champion of all Catholic Missions in China, but, apparently, was ready to extend her protection to German Catholic Missions, which she is, of course, bound to give, as she would give it to any other German subjects in China who might require it. This seems to be the true nature of the discussion on the subject which took place, judging of it in the light of the remarks which were made in the Report of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Chamber of Deputies which was presented for the year. The writer, M. GERVAIS, does not hesitate to declare that the idea of placing French military power at the service of Christianity must be

abandoned, as "the biased protection of those elements for which the Chinese people have only mediocre esteem draws down upon our Government on the part of the country and the Mandarins the expression of the same feelings." French prestige, he holds, is not in any way enhanced by the protection of the Missions; and he goes on to say that the continued application of such a policy would on the contrary be likely to entail serious complications.

Allowance must, of course, be made, in accepting these utterances, for the anticlerical movement which has of late years made so much progress in France, and has been the subject of so much discussion in that country. This may, to some extent, account for the stand which has been adopted on this subject; but, on the other hand, there can be little question, quite apart from any bias of this kind, that the view set forth by M. GERVAIS is in accordance with the facts; and that the French will do wisely to give up the protectorate of Catholic Missions must be the opinion of most persons who have had opportunity of judging of the practical effects of that measure. Experience amply demonstrates that, so far from increasing the influence of France in China, her assumption of this position has in reality seriously impaired it, and in no direction so much as in respect to the Mission themselves. The effect of taking up such an attitude was to cause the Chinese to look upon the work of Catholic Missions in China as specially political; and thus (in their case) to accentuate the difficulty which has attached to all missionary work in this country—the objection to which on the part of the officials has been always far more upon political than upon religious or moral grounds. And, in fairness, it cannot be denied that the Chinese have at times had some ground for complaint on this score. It is beyond denial that missionaries have on occasions been induced to use their positions in respect to native converts or members of their stations in ways that must have been irritating to the Chinese officials, and have not always shown the tact and consideration which are essential in dealing with such questions as are likely to arise. Such matters have long been a source of trouble to the Consular Authorities, and have often enough led to serious diplomatic difficulties. The Chinese interference in judicial and political matters than others; but whether there is any real foundation for this is open to question; as with the arrangement that France would act as protector of Catholic Missions, it may be taken as certain that their *protégés* would be looked upon with ill-favour by the officials, who would often be inclined to take more severe views of anything like interference on their part than they would with regard to the same acts by persons not under a special system of protection. In a certain way too such a protectorate itself had undoubtedly a political significance. It gave to France a certain status in China which no other nation possessed; and the importance of this was likely to be over-estimated by the Chinese, especially when the possibility of foreign conquest was prominently in the minds of the Chinese officials and was frankly considered as a matter within the range of practical politics by European nations. In the event of such a contingency arising the influence acquired by the protectorate of Missions might have proved of some value to France, though probably not of so much value as had been anticipated. Circumstances with regard to China, however, have now so much changed in this respect, that France can hardly look to any great material advantage in return for the trouble which she accepted in acting as protector of Catholic Missions generally, and she is wise in concluding that she has quite enough responsibility in respect to Missions, so far as they can claim it as French subjects. It may be doubted very much whether Germany ever really contemplated taking up this position of protector of Christians generally in China as was at one time stated. Possibly this was given out with a view of raising the question as to the position of France in respect of the Catholic Missions, and of inducing her to abandon it. If such was the case, Germany has certainly done France good service. Nothing can militate more against her legitimate influence with High Chinese authorities than the special claim which she has in respect of Missions in the interior. It is notorious that it has always raised undue suspicion as to her intentions, and has stood in her way in regard to other and more legitimate demands which she might prefer. It would be to her advantage to

abandon any special claims in this direction. They are not likely to benefit the Missions, which have a claim to protection upon the same grounds that persons of any foreign nationality have a right to assistance from their authorities in China; and it will be to the benefit of France herself and of the foreign Powers generally that no one nation be specially accepted as the recognised protector of Missions, either Catholic or of any other denomination.

On page 5 there appears a further appreciation of the late Mr. G. J. L. Litton, and other matter.

H. E. Yuan Shih-kai continues to find berths for delinquent officials cashiered by Viceroy Shun.

The news that the Vladivostok ice-breakers had broken down is contradicted. The port is reported open.

Dr. Kanaue Haraguchi has been engaged as a railway engineer by the Chinese Government, at ¥12,000 a year.

Experience has determined the Japanese War Office to discard the use of balloons and carrier pigeons in war.

The German Emperor has conferred upon Sir Robert Bredon the Order of the Crown of Prussia, 2nd class, with the Star.

The Tientsin Club now has a fine new clubhouse, which was inaugurated by a very successful fancy dress ball on Feb. 8th.

Mr. Hosken, formerly Inspector of Shipwrights at the Hongkong Dockyard will join the Devonport Dockyard in a similar capacity in April.

It is reported that several of the leading Japanese papers are to be prosecuted for publishing alleged details of a crime before the conclusion of the preliminary examination.

In response to a "warning" given by Mr. Rockhill, according to a Washington dispatch to the *Asahi*, the U. S. protected cruisers *Chattanooga* and *Galveston*, 3,200 tons each, have been ordered to China.

Anxiety was expressed in America for the safety of the mammoth floating dock *Deney*, on its way to the Philippines. The weather had been bad, and the structure, towed by three tugs, had not been heard of for some time.

"May I drop dead if I don't speak the truth!" exclaimed a defendant at Marlborough-st., London, the other day. "Don't say that," responded Mr. Kennedy, the magistrate. "If all those wishes were carried out, we should have the floor strewn with corpses."

SIXTEEN more *Reds* were added in the next two days, six more fatalities were added, making the totals 22 and 21 respectively. During the week ending Feb. 17th, ten cases of small-pox were notified, all Chinese, of whom nine died.

The Honourable Mr. A. W. Brewin has very kindly consented to deliver a lecture on "Fungshui" to the Hongkong Odd Volumes Society, at the City Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, at 5.15 p.m. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock will take the chair.

Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.M.G., was to hoist his flag on the cruiser *King Alfred* on Jan. 29th as Commander-in-Chief of the China station, in succession to Admiral Sir Gerard Noel. The *King Alfred*, according to arrangements, was to leave England on Jan. 31st.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending Feb. 18th shows that of non-Chinese there were 192 to the Library and 72 to the Museum; and of Chinese 77 to the former and 12,927 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 269 persons, and the Museum by 12,999.

Commander Mizoguchi who was in command of the transport *Kinshu-maru* when she was sunk by the Russian Vladivostok Squadron on April 25th, 1905, off the coast of Korea, is to be court-martialled. The Commander, who was made prisoner by the Russians, has just returned to Japan and been handed over to the authorities.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Shanghai Gas Company, Ltd., held on Feb. 15th, it was decided to recommend at the annual general meeting of shareholders, to be held on Mar. 8th, the payment of a final dividend for 1905 of 7 per cent., and a bonus of Tls. 1.50 per share, making in all 17 per cent. for the year.

"Princess Toto" was introduced to her fourth Hongkong audience last night, with satisfaction to both parties. It is sufficient now to say that the piece is going thoroughly well, to the accompaniment of constant applause. Our remarks yesterday were not intended to be comprehensive, otherwise they would have included further reference to Mr. Stewart's excellently sustained kingship, and to other strong features of the play.

March the 10th will be annually celebrated by the Japanese army in memory of the war with Russia, as the Japanese victory at the battle of Mukden, in which the greater portion of the Japanese forces participated, was decided on that day. Some 50,000 troops, representing the various divisions, will be present at a grand triumphal ceremony which is to take place at the Aoyama parade ground, Tokyo, on the completion of the withdrawal of the Japanese Manchurian armies.

The first annual general meeting of the members of the (Shanghai) American Relief Society was held a few days ago. The Americans in Hongkong might do worse than emulate the example of their Shanghai brethren.

Eight buildings in the compound known as Cherry Mount Hotel, on the Yokohama Bluff, were burnt down at 5 a.m. on Feb. 8th. The numerous guests escaped in their night-clothes and lost nearly everything. The loss is estimated at ¥100,000, of which ¥30,000 was insured with the Yokohama, and ¥20,000 with the Meiji, Fire Insurance Cos.

The P. & T. Times having reported that the unfortunate Tientsin policeman (whose story we told two days ago) was in a comfortable cell, 10 feet by 10, and "doing well," the Rev. Mr. Candlin wrote to say that he was in a cell with 10 or 12 malefactors, and in shackles. The callousness with which the press in Tientsin has treated this victim of gross injustice is regrettable.

Orders were received at Devonport for the cruiser *Donegal*, now in the Reserve Division at that port, to be completed to full complement on February 6th for the China station to relieve the *Andromeda*. On February 1st Capt. A. J. Grogan succeeded Capt. H. A. C. Tyler in the command of the *Donegal*. She will be the second cruiser of the "County" class to be commissioned for service on the China station, the *Kent* having left for the Far East to relieve the cruiser *Hogue*. It is considered likely that the *Monmouth*, a sister ship, will be commissioned about the middle of the year for service on the China station. The *Donegal*, which on her original trials realised a speed of 23.57 knots, was commissioned for the first time at Devonport on November 5th, 1903, for service in the first cruiser squadron. In September, 1905, she was relieved by the *Devonshire*, and commissioned for service in the Devonport Reserve Division.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE BALL.

His Excellency the Governor's dance, which was postponed from Thursday, February 1st, will take place on Thursday, February 22nd.

THE NAVAL DEFENCE OF INDO-CHINA.

According to *L'avenir du Tonkin*, the naval defence of Indo-China, as arranged by the French authorities, is as under:—

One battleship, *Redoubtable*, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral de Marolles.

Two first-class gunboats—*Styx* and *Acheron*.

Four second-class gunboats—*Batonnet*, *Carondelet*, *Jacquin* and *Hervé Rivière*.

One despatch boat—*Kersaint*.

The Colony will also possess two mobile defences, composed as follows:—
A. *Sauvegarde*—two destroyers, *Napier* and *Takou*; 12 torpedo boats of the first class; eight river torpedo boats, four submarines, *Lynx*, *Protée*, *Perle* and *Esturgeon*.

At Port Combert—One destroyer, *Pistolet*, and six first-class torpedo boats.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

There was a fair muster of members to take part in the 200 yards shooting on Saturday and Sunday. Mr. J. McCubbin won the pool competition with a score of 54 + 14 = 68.

Below are the principal scores:—
H. T. Richardson 79 E. Sullivan 59
J. McCubbin 68 W. Hoskin 58
J. H. Pidgeon (Scr.) 57 E. B. Shepherd 53
W. D. Bradwood 67 E. W. Terry 53
A. H. Tyndal 67 Capt. Barnes-Law 53
J. J. Williams 67
J. C. Gow (Scr.) 60 T. P. Cochrane 58
A. Blouy 68 P. L. Miller 57
J. N. Jones 68 R. Brooks 57
J. H. Underwood 66 G. H. Hastings 55
S. A. Joseph 60 A. G. Newington 55
D. J. Mackenzie 61 W. Daniel 55
G. K. Haxton 64 J. Hutchings 55
J. H. Phillips 64 A. S. Gubbay 55
J. M. Henderson 61 L. Gibbs 55
C. J. Allen 64 J. S. Lewington 54
W. H. T. Davis 63 A. W. J. Watt 52
J. H. Underwood 62 H. W. Fraser 52
G. E. Thomas 61 W. B. Moore 52
C. E. H. Bovis 60 J. A. Lyon 51
J. Molnes 60 H. J. Jilings 51

CHINA AND BRITISH RADICALISM.

The Peking Government has lost no time in showing what it anticipates from the change of Government in England. After making dilatory pretences of willingness to endorse the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty with some slight modifications, it suddenly declares that nothing less than the absorption of Tibet in the Chinese Empire will satisfy its aspirations. This monstrous claim to absolute sovereignty was never put forward previously; it has no historical basis whatever, while even Chinese suzerainty had become attenuated to the last degree when the Yomghuband expedition marched to Lhasa. The Dalai Lama no longer concealed his resolve to make an end of it, once for all, as he clearly demonstrated when he prevented the Chinese Amban from proceeding in person to the British camp. After the war, our then Ministry unhappily failed to adopt that policy, and in antagonism to Lord Curzon's emphatic counsel, Chinese suzerainty was formally re-instated by Great Britain. For the time being, that concession satisfied the Peking Government, but recognizing that the General Election might possibly bring a Little Englander Ministry into office, the covenanted endorsement of the Lhasa Treaty was postponed on flimsy pretexts, pending the electioneering outcome. Now, however, that there is no longer any question about a Radical victory, Peking imperiously demands British sanction of the Mountain State to the Celestial Empire. What reply will Lord Minto return to this groundless claim? If he could make sure of a free hand, we make little doubt that he would repudiate the insolent pretension as vigorously as Lord Curzon himself. But with a Little Englander Cabinet in power, it may be regarded as quite possible that Tibet will be deprived of the last vestige of independence, and that when the Tshi Lama gets back to the Potala, he will find himself the thrall of the Chinese Resident—*Globe*.

TELEGRAMS.

[BRUTE'S SERVICE.]

THE NATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

LONDON, February 17th.

Lord Roberts has issued a manifesto defining the policy of the National Service League, and urging military instruction as part of school curriculum, and after that compulsory universal naval and military training for a period of four months.

STRANGE INCIDENT IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, February 17th.

A strange incident has occurred at Marchica, near Melilla, where the French have established a factory; the Moorish cruiser *Turki* pursued and shelled the French steamer *Zenith*, calling at Marchica, and the Pretenders' artillery on shore shelled the *Turki*; the French cruiser *Larande* then intervened and ordered the *Zenith* to return to Oran.

[N.C. Daily News Service]

GERMAN TREATY REVISION.

Peking, February 13th.

The German Minister proposes to add the three following clauses to the German-Chinese Commercial Treaty:—

1.—That the mining regulations recently formulated by the Board of Commerce shall be revised.

2.—That German subjects residing in China shall have free permission to trade in the interior.

3.—That the right of steam navigation on all the rivers of China shall be conceded to German subjects.

THE GARRISONS AT PEKING.

Peking, February 15th.

The question of the withdrawal of the foreign garrisons from Peking is still unsettled. Foreign Ministers are communicating on the subject with their respective Governments, and China is trying to learn the intentions of Foreign Powers by means of her Ministers abroad.

A NEW JAPANESE INTERNAL LOAN.

Tokyo, February 15th.

It is intended to issue five per cent. long-term bonds to the extent of two hundred million yen at 95, redeemable in thirty years.

PEKING LEGATIONS WARNED.

The Manila *Cablenews* is responsible for the following telegram:—
San Francisco, February 15.—The legations at Peking have been warned that there is danger of another outbreak against foreigners, as a result of the uneasy feeling at present manifest among the lower orders of the people. They have been advised to prepare for eventualities in case the Chinese authorities should fail to control the discontent.

San Francisco, February 15.—Ex-Minister Conger, formerly Minister to Peking, and Agent Scherwin of the Pacific Mail both predict that an uprising in China against all foreigners will not be long delayed. They advise the Washington authorities not to be caught napping this time, but to take steps in time to avert the threatened danger.

San Francisco, February 15.—Orders have been issued to the naval commanders to have everything in readiness to reinforce the Asiatic Squadron in Chinese waters should any trouble develop.

The *Cablenews* comments:—Trouble in China still seems to be talked of in every direction, and it is the general opinion of people who come here on every steamer from China that war is imminent, and that it is only a matter of time when the nations will rise as a unit, and use forcible means for protecting the foreign merchants and residents, who are now submitting to every sort of indignity and outrage.

Some of the most conservative military men who are acquainted with the late conditions of the interior of China, claim that the Chinese government has no control over the fanatical Chinese coolies in the interior, who are daily adding recruits to their ranks in the endeavour to rid China of the foreign devil, and that any interference by the local government or the Chinese merchants who control the great bulk of the native trade, would only lead to internal strife and result in a domestic revolution.

According to the reports from these parties who are familiar with the conditions in the interior, nothing but a combined movement on the part of the Powers will check the anti-foreign demonstrations.

THE SOY CHEE COTTON SPINNING CO., LTD.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the eleventh ordinary meeting, to be held at the offices of Messrs. Arnold, Karberg and Co., on March 6th contains the following information:—

The general manager submits a statement of accounts to December 31st, 1905.

The active cotton crop of last year has been a very satisfactory one and the whole of the production during the year under review has been sold at very remunerative prices.

The working of the year shows a balance at credit of profit and loss accounts of Tls. 206,824.19, including an amount of Tls. 22,657.73, carried forward from 1904. It is proposed by the directors to deal with the above balance as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a dividend of Tls. 25.00 per share on 2,000 shares, absorbing	50,000.00
To write off for depreciation of machinery	68,146.39
To write off for depreciation of furniture	208.24
To write off for depreciation of buildings	13,061.64
To place 5 per cent. to legal reserve fund (in accordance with rule 24 of the articles of association)	10,341.21
To reduce the book value of the mill stores account by	10,397.66
To grant 10 per cent. to the manager as a bonus (in accordance with rule 24 of the articles of association)	20,882.42
To carry forward to 1906 account	35,986.63
Tls. 206,824.19	

HONGKONG CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Church Missionary Association, held in St. Paul's College last evening, was well attended. The Hon. Captain L. Barnes-Lawrence, R. N. presided. There were also present—Rev. F. T. Johnson, Rev. G. Searle (Chaplain to the Forces), Rev. A. D. Stewart, Rev. P. Jenkins, Messrs. Dyer Ball, P. J. Laird, G. E. Woodward, E. C. Lewis Mrs. Barnes-Lawrence, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Hipwell, Mrs. Genah, Misses Johnstone, Carden, Houlder, Skipton, Hawker, Pitts, Stewart and others.

The secretary, the Rev. F. T. Johnson, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the financial statement was submitted by the treasurer, Mr. G. F. Woodward, who pointed out that the funds for the support of the catechists in the New Territory had decreased, and that the general funds showed a falling off in the amount of subscriptions, the last year being closed with a balance of \$24 as compared with the previous year.

On the motion of the Rev. F. T. Johnson, the committee was re-elected.

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He read the resolution passed at the inauguration of the society, and remarked that it was heartening to find that the seventh birthday of their association, they should be reminded of that baptismal pledge as it were, to spread missionary work, and stimulate interest in the work. Alluding to the criticism directed at missionary work, he said they could point to the fact that those churches imbued with the missionary spirit were the most vigorous, and they could also point to the fact that missionaries had been pioneers of civilisation throughout the world. They had spread knowledge and had introduced the benefits of medical science, and they had shown that it was possible for cultured men and women to reside in heathen lands for other than money-making purposes. Behind all that argument they must never forget that if they were to be Christians in more than name they must obey the commands of Jesus Christ on the subject of evangelisation. No matter what failures they experienced, they must realise the bounden duty to hasten the time when the darkness of heathen superstition would be dispelled by the glorious light of the gospel. Personally he had had many opportunities of seeing the result of missionary work in all parts of the globe and had been privileged to know the inner lives of the missionaries, and he only wished that those who carp at missionary work had had the same opportunities. It could not be asserted that all missionary work was conducted on ideal lines, or that mistakes were not made. They could not expect anything else from human beings; but much of the diverse criticism of Christianity was founded on hearsay evidence that would not bear sifting. For instance, some fifteen years ago, when he was in command of H.M.S. *Swift*, he was sent to Hankow to assist in quelling the missionary riots raging in the valley of the Yangtze. A celebrated globe-trotter who had spent one day in Hankow wrote to the *Times* describing the missionary work in that place as utterly useless, that the missionaries were living in the lap of luxury and using expressions on which he need not dilate. But when he came to the place and made investigations he saw the devoted lives led by the missionaries and realised the tremendous difficulties under which they worked, such as language, climate, and the difference between the Eastern and the Western minds. He urged his hearers to use their utmost endeavours to forward the objects for which the Association had been formed.

Miss Eyre followed with an address on missionary work. At the outset she referred to the attacks made on missionaries, they did not need to defend missionaries as missionaries, but themselves they might. Missionaries were perhaps more liable to make mistakes than other people because of the strain that was constantly put upon them. They took their stand on the command of the Lord Jesus Christ—"Go ye therefore into all the world to preach the gospel to every creature." It was useless to argue, because those who argued had not the same standpoint as they had, and when she heard the usual claptrap about missionaries she felt the truth of St. Paul's words when he said "The natural man understandeth not the things of the Spirit of God; they are foolishness to him, neither can he understand them because they are spiritually discerned." Those who talked against missionaries were those who were not on the same platform. If they were to judge of the things of the kingdom of Christ, they must judge according to the teaching of the Holy Spirit. The speaker then dealt with the work among the Chinese women and girls under three heads—Educational, church work and evangelistic work.

The Rev. W. E. Hipwell discussed on missionary work in Hongkong and neighbourhood as conducted by the three agencies—the Church Missionary Association, the C.M.S., and the native church. He spoke warmly of the zeal shown by the native Christian organisations and commended the objects of the Association to the sympathy of all present.

After votes of thanks had been accorded, the meeting closed with the benediction.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 19th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen much over N. Japan, and fallen moderately over N. China.

Pressure is now highest over the Sea of Japan, and a belt of low pressure lies over the S. coast of China and the Pacific towards the Loochoos.

Moderate variable winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; drizzling rain and mist.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, February 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

BURACHES OF BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.
The hearing of the case against Choi Chung-li, who was charged with committing a breach of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, was adjourned until next session.

In the case of U Pan, who was arraigned on a similar charge, the Attorney General announced that he did not intend to file an indictment, and the defendant was discharged.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Shun Tim was charged with receiving stolen goods.

The Attorney General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, prosecuted, and accused was defended. He pleaded not guilty and the following jurors were called—Messrs. P. H. F. Stone, C. G. S. Mackie, J. W. Boyes, S. I. Michael, I. Turner, F. R. Fox and T. J. Mullin.

The Attorney General stated that defendant had been committed for trial on a charge of armed robbery, but the evidence was not considered sufficient to warrant an indictment, and the charge was consequently reduced to receiving. The robbery took place at Shaukiwan West on January 19th.

Evidence was heard, in which it was stated that the prisoner pawned a jacket (part of the stolen goods), giving a fictitious name and address. When arrested the prisoner gave the names of two men, whom he said were concerned in the robbery, but he denied taking part in it himself.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship sentenced him to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

Wong Tui-ku was charged with being in possession of a pair of trousers on the 15th ultimo at Tokawan, unlawfully knowing the same to have been stolen.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was defended.

The following composed the jury empanelled—R. Saxon (foreman), W. Goodfellow, L. F. Tegner, R. Unsworth, Ho Kam-tong, C. E. Herbet and W. G. McBride.

The Attorney General informed the jury that on the night of January 14th some nine men broke into a fish shop at Junk Bay. They were armed with choppers, seized the fishmonger and his family, bound them, and threatened the master if he did not disclose where his money was kept. On discovering this they departed and no trace of the money had since been found. The fishmonger and his sons were unable to identify the persons who committed the robbery, but on February 4th, from information given to the police, the prisoner was arrested, and said to have things in his possession which had been stolen on the night of the robbery.

When the evidence had been heard, his Lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, the case against the defendant not being strong enough. They did so, and the accused was discharged.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUNISHMENT JUDGE).

SEAMEN'S CLAIM.

Cheung Ting and Cheung Lee, able seamen, sued A. Turner, architect, of Alexandra Buildings, to recover the sum of \$8 each due for services rendered as able seamen in sailing the *Mary and Jean* from Hongkong to Shatin and back.

Mr. R. F. C. Master (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) represented the defendant. His Lordship informed the plaintiffs that \$5 had been paid into Court in each case and asked if they would accept the amount. Plaintiffs said they would not.

Cheung Ting, sworn, said he was a seaman. He claimed \$8 for eight days' wages at \$1 per day. He worked on defendant's boat between Hongkong and Shatin, and a foreman in defendant's employ said that defendant was willing to give \$1 a day.

Cross-examined—He was engaged by a man named Cheung Wa on the 22nd ultimo. Witness left for Shatin on January 22nd, but did not get much wind until the 24th. On that day they sailed a long distance, but eventually the wind freshened and a gust broke their foremast. A launch took them in tow on the following day as far as Shatin. They returned to Hongkong on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

His Lordship—Let us have the other man in the box.

Cheung Lee was called and sworn.

His Lordship—Have you heard the evidence of the first witness?—Yes.

Do you agree with him in every particular?—Yes.

Cheung Wa said the plaintiffs were his folk and the defendant asked him to engage them. Witness agreed to pay them \$1 a day, and they were eight days on the voyage.

Mr. Master said he could produce evidence from another vessel which started for Taipo on the evening of the 22nd, and arrived there on the following evening.

His Lordship said it was perfectly absurd to suppose that the plaintiffs started from Hongkong at mid-day on the 22nd and could not reach Shatin until the 26th ultimo.

Mr. Master said the defendant did not dispute his liability except as to amount. What they suggested was that the plaintiffs were lying in Shaukiwan and celebrating Chinese New Year.

His Lordship—Well, they had no business to be there.

Calling the plaintiffs before him, he told them through the interpreter that it was impossible for him to believe their story. They both told him that they went about a mile on the second day, while their No. 1 said they went about twenty. They had better take the \$5 apiece paid into Court and be happy.

A DISPUTED ACCOUNT.

The Yow Leong Hing Koo sued Lo Chi-san to recover the sum of \$98.48 due on goods sold and delivered.

Mr. C. F. Dixon (of Mr. John Hastings' office) represented the defendant, who admitted owing \$47.08, but denied that the balance was due.

Cho Yut, master of the plaintiff firm, gave evidence in support of his claim and produced the books of the firm to prove same. He said he rendered an account of the amount owing for two years, but the defendant said he wanted separate accounts. These were subsequently furnished.

Chow Wai was the next witness. He said he was employed by the plaintiffs as a fohi. In 1904 he supplied goods to the defendant.

His Lordship—Do you know whether they were paid for?—Something was paid on account. Can you say they were not paid for?—Not in full.

How do you know?—Because I supplied defendant with a bill in the 5th moon.

Do you keep the books?—No, the accountant does.

Well, you don't know what has been paid. What have you got to do with it?—I took the bill to the defendant.

As the accountant of the firm was not present, His Lordship said he would hear the defence.

Mr. Dixon called Lo Chi-san, who said he was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of \$47.08. He asked the plaintiffs to furnish particulars for an account for \$98.48 sent him, and at the same time applied for a full amount of his indebtedness. He paid his accounts for the year before last.

His Lordship—Did you ever receive an account for the year before last?—No.

Where are your books?—I have no books.

Can you read?—Yes.

Well, look at those books and produce your receipts. Where are your receipts for the year before last?—I told the plaintiffs I had lost all my receipts before the 6th moon.

His Lordship—Do you wish to go on?

Mr. Dixon—No. I have finished my examination.

His Lordship—There will be judgment and costs for the plaintiffs.

LICENSING COURT.

A meeting of Justices of the Peace was held at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon, when Mr. F. A. Hazeldene presided. There were present—Messrs. C. D. Melbourne, T. F. Hamner, H. J. Craig, Captain Badley and Captain Lyons. The meeting was called to consider an application from Adolph Weingarten for the transfer to him from one Isidor Silbermann of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 184, Queen's Road Central, under the sign of "The Globe Hotel." Mr. E. J. Grist represented the applicant.

Captain Badley having intimated that there was a police objection to the transfer, the Justices deliberated in private with the result that when the applicant was readmitted Mr. Grist was informed that they were not satisfied as to his client's character.

Mr. Grist—I am not in a position to ask any questions as I do not know what objections the police raise. If you would tell me what is alleged against him, I might answer it. I hear that an anonymous letter has been received.

Captain Badley replied that the letter had not affected the decision of the Justices.

Applicant having been questioned as to the business he carried on in Manila, Capt. Badley, addressing Mr. Grist, said—If your client bore a good character in Manila, you ought to be able to get a testimonial from the police there.

Mr. Grist—The police are not very fond of giving testimonials as to character; the testimonials you get from the police are generally the reverse of satisfactory (laughter).

The application was adjourned for a fortnight for further information.

FLOATING MINES.

The following information is published by the Department of State for Foreign Affairs, says the *Japan Mail*—

In April of last year the Foreign Corps Diplomatic in Peking pointed out to the Chinese Government that steps ought to be taken with regard to errant mines in the North-China Seas, these constituting a grave danger to merchant vessels. The result was that the Pohyang Superintendent of Trade sent out the warship *Huichien* and others and these obstructions were more or less removed. Many remained, however, and ships suffered in consequence. During October the Municipal Council of Shanghai asked the Chinese Government at the port to approach the Chinese Government on the subject, and the request having been forwarded to the Corps Diplomatique in Peking, the *Doyen* of the latter, in November, again made representations to the Waiwun, pointing out that the measures hitherto adopted by the Chinese Authorities had been inadequate and urging that more efficient means be taken. There was added a suggestion from the Shanghai merchants that if a system of rewards were adopted, the Chinese fishermen would probably make themselves active in searching for mines. On December 28th the Chinese Government replied that three warships had already been sent out and that they were supplemented by 11 merchant-ships, each carrying one gun and a detachment of gunners to destroy the mines. Further, it had been decided to offer 2,000 taels for every mine discovered and given notice of, and this offer would be proclaimed at Chinwangtan, Tanghai, Chefoo, and Yingehing.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HOUSING QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
Sir,—I read with much interest the lengthy contribution on this subject which appeared in your paper some short time back, and must congratulate the writer on the exhaustive manner in which he has dealt with it. At the same time I venture to think there are even yet a few points which have been missed.

In the first place nothing is said of former efforts. It is now about eight years since a sudden clearance was made in the immediate centre of the town. Cochrane Street, Graham Street, Peel Street, Square Street and Gage Street were then all gutted, so to speak, without any option as to extension or further extension of time. Any obstacle or impending difficulty was at once realised, promptly handled, and as quickly overcome.—by firmness. Those of us who have lived amongst the natives here for any length of time know only too well that Oriental, and especially Celestial, procrastination and prevarication are to be met only in one way, by quick decision and firmness. Strict justice firmly dispensed proves the Chinaman to be the easiest of all Orientals to govern. Treat him otherwise and he will wear out the patience of a Job. In that very able book "Chinese Characteristics," wonderful delineation of character and temperament is given by the author, who had lived amongst them a lifetime; and he lays great stress on the treatment of their weakness—procrastination and prevarication.

As regards the neighbourhood which lies between Queen's Road West and Blake Gardens close to the Tung Wah Hospital, considering the serious risk which is run, there should not be any time lost in effecting a complete clearance of at least all the native broths which have been permitted to infest the locality, in unfair defiance of the precedent of eight years ago.—Yours truly,

SPECTATOR.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, February 19th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELDEN (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISOBEYING SERVANTS.
Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor, summoned three chair coolies who had been in his service for disobeying lawful orders. He said they had been asked to clean the outside of the windows but refused, and as they persisted in their refusal they were dismissed. It then occurred to him to take advantage of the Ordinance and bring them before his Worship.

Defendants, who said they were not used to such work, were each fined \$10 or one month's imprisonment.

JACK ASHORE.

Charles Smith, charged with being drunk and disorderly and fighting in the Sailors' Home, was fined \$3 or seven days' imprisonment.

SAPPING FOREIGN CONTROL.

The Shanghai Municipal Council refused to publish the following proclamation by H. E. Viceroy Chou-fu. They objected to the opening definition—"The Shanghai Municipal Council is in its nature an institution provided for out of funds obtained from Native and Foreign merchants and people, in other words, a Police Department, under joint Chinese and Foreign management, having for its proper object the preservation of order and the promotion of Commerce. Only the leaders of Chinese interests being admitted, they have not concerned themselves with affairs, or mutually exchanged views, with the result that many mistakes have been made. During my visit to Shanghai I received Chinese and foreign officials and merchants and found them all desirous of accord and co-operation; and I have already ordered the local officials to unite with the heads of the native Associations in dealing by proper negotiation with all questions which arise, and to do all with the object of promoting commerce and guaranteeing permanent security. Any matters which come up for discussion with the Municipal Council must be treated in a spirit of compromise and amity, so that an amicable understanding and support as to commerce will continue to increase and the people will not be beguiled by idle rumours into reckless demonstrations of ill-feeling. The officials and leaders have authority to arrest and bring to justice any persons found to be spreading abroad rumours. It is my earnest desire that the people and merchants may carry on their business peacefully and contentedly, not giving heed to empty talk, or indulging in ill-will. Chinese and foreign officials and foreigners will be at rest, and together enjoy the benefits of peace."

"This proclamation requires the obedience of all classics."

USEFUL FREEMASONRY.

The Masonic Body of Northern China has shown itself on many occasions a generous promoter of local education. It was under its auspices that the Shanghai Public School was originally instituted, and it continues its interests, so that it has established several free scholarships. The last departure under the immediate auspices of the Northern Lodge of China is, however, unique, as it is not connected with any school but is open to competition from pupils of all schools in Northern China, whether in Shanghai or elsewhere. The bursary, tenable for two years, was won on this occasion by the son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Valenza, and the school in which his education is being carried on is the Shanghai Public School. In view of the very satisfactory examination passed by Marian When, the trustees determined to give her a special certificate of merit. The examiner appointed by the trustees was Mr. W. Sheldon Ridge, whose co-operation is a guarantee of the thoroughness of the examination.

We are asked to mention that the bursary is open to all children of Masons in Northern China being educated in schools or privately within the district, and the trustees hope that on future occasions pupils of these more northern schools will find it possible to compete. The examination is not intended to fall in with the curriculum of any particular institution but to be a test of the general knowledge assimilated.—N.C. Daily News.

THE SPIRIT OF CHINA IN 1905.

In addition to the amusing parody reproduced elsewhere, the *Reacher Echo* of the 10th inst. contained this analytical article:—It is now five years since the terrible events of 1900 when all that was best and worst in Europe and America was revealed in clear-cut black and white to the inhabitants of North-Eastern China. The story of it all—dastardly murders, swift revenge, ignominious flight, thereupon—has become known throughout the length and breadth of China. The Chinese were to be taught a lesson; have they learnt it? In the light of the last five years it must be said that the Chinese have learnt much it is to their advantage to learn, but little indeed of the lessons which Europe sought to instil into them. They are farther away than ever from subscribing to the propriety of any of the claims which Europe makes upon the races which do not accept her civilisation; they are conscious of insult, not of defeat.

The Chinese have not been brought to their knees; their attitude is more self-confident, more unyielding, than ever before. China is no longer a backboneless country, yielding with resignation, if not indifference, to the just and unjust demands made upon her. China is in deed earnest now; probably in no other country in the world will a foreigner be desirous to get through some scheme, whether for his own advantage or for that of the natives, meet with such determined official obstruction, such load-month popular opposition, on the simple ground that he is a foreigner, as in this oftentimes lethargic Middle Kingdom.

And yet, that wild hatred of foreigners, based on ignorance and racial prejudice, which was formerly the great factor in causing trouble between Chinese and foreigners, and with which they are still largely credited, has during recent years, and especially since 1900, been rapidly dying out. In its place has arisen a feeling akin to the familiar "phobia"—Anglo-Franco-Russo phobia—which is at the bottom of our family quarrels in Europe. The new feeling, based on semi-enlightenment, is as effectual as the old in preventing the Chinese from admitting that any proposal of a foreigner can be otherwise than to the detriment of the Chinese, and is not strong enough to deprive them of some of the advantages of profit and power of which they had that they have already lost so large a share. Far more objectionable than anything contained in Sir Roberts Hart's taxation proposals was the fact that they emanated from a foreigner. Reform and modern enterprise are no longer opposed as such, yet even a suspicion of foreign backing is enough to render nugatory any attempt to carry them out. Foolish as are many of the manifestations of this "phobia" spirit, it is nevertheless a sign of progress. Young China, educated in modern colleges at Shanghai or elsewhere, or returned from a brief stay in Japan, is alive to the vast difference between the international positions of China and Japan, and to the extent of China's losses. The knowledge of China's handicap in the "struggle for life," in which it is felt that she is engaged, has roused a racial and national patriotism which, if not strong enough to stand alone, supports itself on the crutch of anti-foreign feeling.

The wide circulation of newspapers, all animated by these feelings, has spread them throughout the empire. The "educational world" leads and agitates; the officials and conservatives follow. Such is the effect of a vigorous onslaught on effete ideas in a country which has long been without strong political movements, that those who are naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

It is, therefore, probable that, in any one of the recent "China for the Chinese" movements, which are the outcome of student agitation, a majority of the persons taking part in it do so for other than patriotic reasons. Some take part because of personal interests. Some take part because of the influence of a strong leader, indifferent to the cause, and who are not at all inclined to copy of those who are not naturally inclined to oppose innovations turn and charge out of sheer bewilderment. It is the old story of a small minority carrying all before them by the force of a swift attack.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICE.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (23-12-64) \$38.00
" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0) \$60.00

LONG HING & CO.

No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD.

[35]

JUST LANDED,

GUICHARD POTHERET & FILS.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

PER CASE 12 BOTTLES \$32.00
" 24 BOTTLES \$34.00

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRIOR & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[36]

POSSIBLE RULERS OF CHINA.

The Empress Dowager commanded the other day several princes of the Imperial House to send their young sons into the Palace where tutors had been provided to instruct them, as it was intended to select the best one to succeed his Majesty Kuang Hsu at some future day, should the Emperor himself (as is probable) die childless. It is now stated that among the youthful princes who have been admitted into the Palace, their Majesties appear to like the sons of Prince Tai Chen, 4th order (Prince Ching's son); Prince Yu Hsin, 4th order (Prince Ching's grandson); and Prince Tai Huan, 3rd order (the Emperor's fourth brother) better than the others, and the Emperor is especially fond of his nephew, that is to say, the son of the last-named prince. It is supposed that this youthful prince, whose name is Pu Kuang, will be proclaimed heir-apparent before long.

THE MANDARIN'S APPEAL.

The *Globe* reports the resumption of the hearing of the appeal by Mr. A. C. Moreing and Bewick, Moreing, and Co. from the judgment of Mr. Justice Joyce in the action brought by Chang Yen-mao to set aside a deed of transfer of Chinese mining property from a Chir se to an English company without giving effect to a memorandum under which there was to be a Chinese as well as an English board, and Chang was to remain director.

Mr. Hughes, K.C., continuing his address on behalf of Mr. C. A. Moreing and Messrs. Bewick, Moreing, and Co., said that so far as anything occurred in the course of the trial, not one word was said by counsel for them to question the memorandum, and they did not suggest that it was not binding on the company and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Moreing had made every endeavour to get it carried out, but a declaration that it was binding against them might be very embarrassing in the future.

The case is proceeding.

JAPANESE NAVIGATION SUBSIDIES.

GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE POLICY.

The question of subsidies to steamship companies was brought up on the 2nd inst. at a meeting of one of the Budget sub-committees, reports the *Japan Mail*. Being asked by a member of the committee whether the time had not come to abolish the subsidy for the Australian line, the Government delegate replied in the negative. He pointed out that the steamers on this route having for main purpose the carriage of passengers and mails, it was necessary that they should be ships of the highest grade, which meant increased expenditure. Thus the earnings and expenses on the Australian service had been as follows:—

Earnings.	Expenses.
Oct. 1900 to Sept. 1901. 990,000	1,530,000
Oct. 1901 to Sept. 1902. 990,000	1,080,000
Oct. 1902 to Sept. 1903. 870,000	1,300,000

The service was temporarily suspended owing to the war, and that it would have to be permanently suspended unless State aid were given is evident from the above figures. Hitherto the subsidy allowed by the Treasury has been \$100,000 annually, but this is now to be reduced to \$70,000 and renewed for a period of 5 years. The delegate explained that the Government, of course, intended to cease subsidising any line which could be run successfully without such assistance. For that reason no more aid is to be given to the Bombay steamers. He also stated that it had been decided to increase the services to North China and to Shanghai, and to open new services to Taiwan and Korea. The Government further contemplates subsidising lines to the South Sea and to South America, but these are to be things of the future. The subsidy to the Koroakoff service is to be \$25,000 yearly and that to the Taiwan service \$150,000, and both sums will be paid out of the Extraordinary Expenditures.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. str. *Delta* left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., at 8 a.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 23rd inst., about 8 a.m.

The I.G.M. str. *Zieten* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 18th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 27th inst.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PABSO. Codes: A.B.C., 6th Bd. Editors.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

SPRING TERM begins TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 21st FEBRUARY, at 9 a.m.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [447]

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

WE have This Day RESIGNED the AGENCY at this Port of the above Fire Insurance Co.

P. LEMAIRE & Co.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [443]

L'URBAINE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF PARIS.

HAVING been Appointed, This Day, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Insurance Co., we are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
3, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [449]

NOTICE.

THE attention of the Proprietors of MARIAGE JAYS, No. 4, Des Vaux Road, has been drawn to an announcement, in a local journal, made by a late employee of the Establishment, Mrs. MARIE FLINT, in which the words "sever connection" occur.

As this phrase is liable to misconstruction, the Proprietors are legally advised to give notice that the said Mrs. MARIE FLINT was merely an ASSISTANT, on a monthly salary, whose services were dispensed with since the 10th inst.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [450]

IMPORT.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ESPECIALLY.

IN view of the Re-organisation and Engineering Development of China, Any Firm Desiring the Assistance of an EX-PERIENCED ENGINEER for this business is kindly invited to enter into Correspondence with Advertiser, who has suitable connections with High Officials, Mandarin dialect spoken, besides English, German and French.

Apply to—
"F. W. H."
Care of German Post Office, Shanghai.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1906. [453]

FOR TO-DAY'S LEADING TEA

THE "ASSAMEER" TEA.

Has no equal.

Rich mellow flavour.

Once used always used.

Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers such as Clubs, Hotels, Boarding-Houses, Steamship Companies and Hospitals.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
and
No. 37, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [452]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, to Sell by Public Auction

On MONDAY, the 26th February, 1906, at 11 a.m., at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION'S COMPOUND, SUNDRY OBSOLETE & CONDEMNED STORES.

Comprising:—
RICE, SUGAR, OLD METAL, CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.

Also
A QUANTITY OF SILVER, GOLD and DIAMOND JEWELRY.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [454]

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship

"FERNANDEZ HERMANOS,"
Captain Onandia, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [451]

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILESIA,"
Captain Bahl, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Feb. will be subject to sale.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th Feb., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [446]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"SILESIA,"
Captain Bahl, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m.

The steamer has splendid accommodation for passengers and carries a duly qualified doctor and stewards.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [444]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMCOTTA,"
Captain T. P. Bahl, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [445]

S.S. "OCEANIC,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London &c. s.s. *Malapan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Malapan*, in connection with above Steamers, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 2 p.m. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 26th February, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before 25th February, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 26th February, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [2]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"YANGTZE,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m., on the 23rd inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [9-10]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"LAERTES,"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 a.m., on the 26th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st March, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. [9-10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"JAVA,"
FROM ANTIWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where cargo consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [1]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, Fiume, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"PERSIA,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

The Vessel brings Cargo—
From Venice, ex s.s. *Calisto* and *Leda*, transhipped at Trieste.
From Trieste, ex s.s. *Imperator*, transhipped at Bombay.
From Zanzibar, ex s.s. *Bohemia*, transhipped at Aden.
From Zante, ex s.s. *Agloja*, transhipped at Trieste.

Optional Goods will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered before NOON on the 25th February, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th February will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [3]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINESE OVERLAND TRADEREPORT

is now ready and contains—
Epitomes of the Week's News.

Leading Articles:—
The Chinese Middle.
British Trade with Crown Colonies.
H.M.S. *Dreadnought*.
Russia and China.
The Protracted Awakening of China.
Trouble Expected in his
The New Commercial Settlement.
The Late Mr. Bruce Shepherd.

Companies:—
Humphreys' Estate & Finance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.
The Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
The Loan Kow Kong Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.
The Royal Visit—Full Report.
The Widows and Orphans Fund.
Hongkong Jockey Club Race Meeting.
Supreme Court.
Canton-Hankow Railway.
A Tientsin Incident.
Correspondence.
Company Audits.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE SCOTTISH HISTORY EXAMINATION (advertised in August last) for CHILDREN of Scottish Parents, will be held in the CITY HALL on THURSDAY, 8th March.

Names of intending Competitors should be sent to the undersigned, who will be pleased to supply any further particulars which may be required.

W. ARMSTRONG,
Hon. Secretary
(Care of Butterfield & Swire).
Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. [428]

A SELECT DAY SCHOOL.

THREE University Trained Foreign Teachers and Capable Chinese Teachers. Careful supervision and individual attention assured. Both ENGLISH and CHINESE taught. Special attention given to Conversational English. Only a limited number can be admitted. School Opens February 19th.

Write for catalogue or apply at once to
F. C. LEWIS, Head Master,
Chinese Y.M.C.A., 23, Des Vaux Road, Central.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [358]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that s.s. "LOTHIAN," which sailed hence for New York on the 14th December last, has put into Malta for repairs, and that it will be necessary for the steamer to dry dock there before proceeding on her voyage to New York.

DODWELL & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1906. [406]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria and the Eastern Division of Kowloon occupied by more than one family must be CLEANED and LINENWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of January and February.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubicle partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The back yard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Foot Street, Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thereof through the Yau-mai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1906. [417]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

HONGKONG MATHEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

"PRINCESS TOTO,"
A Comic Opera in Three Acts.

By
W. S. GILBERT,
Will be Produced
TO-NIGHT (Tuesday), 20th Feb., 1906.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday), 21st.

Prices \$3, \$2 and \$1.
SAILORS and SOLDIERS in uniform Half Price to Pit and Pit Stalls.

Doors Open at 8.30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.
Booking Office at the ROBINSON PIANO Co., Open from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. each day.
M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Business Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1906. [339]

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

Lessee and Manager: MAURICE E. BANDMANN

IMPORTANT ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD RENOWNED
BANDMANN OPERA CO.

UNDER THE PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MAURICE E. BANDMANN,
And by special arrangement with Mr. GEORGE EDWARDS and the GAITY THEATRE, LONDON.

FRIDAY, Feb. 23, and SATURDAY, 24.
The present Great Prince of Wales' Theatre, London, Success, the Excellent Musical Comedy "LADY MADCAP."

Still crowding the Prices of Wales' Theatre, London.

MONDAY, Feb. 26, TUESDAY, 27, and WEDNESDAY, 28, NIGHT & MATINEE.
For the first time in the Far East. Production on a most gigantic scale of Mr. BANDMANN's first Calcutta Production.

"ALADDIN"
(AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP).
Written by HICKOX WOOD (author of Drury Lane Pantomimes) Music and Lyrics, arranged by Warwick Major. The entire production carried which ran for Ten Nights and Two Matinees at the New Opera House, Calcutta.

SPECIAL MATINEE, Wednesday, Feb. 27, at 3.30, at Popular Prices, \$2, \$1, and 50 cents.

THURSDAY, March 1.
The record of the last London Season, the exceedingly funny Musical Comedy "THE EARL AND THE GIRL,"

Which ran for 700 Nights at the Lyric and Adelphi Theatres, London.

Prices of Admission: \$3, \$2 and \$1.
Seats can now be booked. Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO Co.
Doors Open at 8.30. Commence usual time. H. S. S. 13th February, 1906. [407]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day SOLD MY BUSINESS to MESSRS. CARL W. SMITH & Co. A. PUSTAU.
Canton, 1st February, 1906. [457]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day BOUGHT the BUSINESS of A. PUSTAU.
CARL W. SMITH & Co.
Canton, 1st February, 1906. [458]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. L. TOMLIN from the Colony, Mr. C. PEMBERTON has been Appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

A. G. WOOD,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1906. [30]

FOR SALE.

HANDSOME BLACK GELDING (Australian) Acclimatised. Exceptionally fast; trotter. Carriage or Saddle Hack. Can be seen at Kennedy's Horse Repository. Offers to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1906. [322]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1906, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of Receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 31st December, 1905, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on the 25th Feb. to 3rd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. [439]

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of \$1.00 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders, held this day, will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th February, 1906.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [424]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO. LD.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the OFFICE of the General Managers, St. George's Building, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 24th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 20th February, until SATURDAY, the 24th February, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [382]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1906, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [331]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th, to the 24th day of February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [333]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the OFFICES of the COMPANY, Queen's Buildings, New Praya, on MONDAY, the 26th FEBRUARY, 1906, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and the Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905.

TO LET

TO LET.

SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late F. Blackhead & Co. and Shaw, Thomas & Co.'s Offices. Ground Floor and Top Floors with Godowns can be let separately on leases. Apply to—**CHUNG SHUN KOO**, First Floor, No. 10, Queen's Road Central-Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [81]

TO LET.

GOOD HOUSE, Partly Furnished. Hill District. Apply to—**"K."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th February, 1906. [409]

TO LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, Central position. Apply to—**X. X. X.**, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. 108

TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUSTFORD TERRACE KOWLOON. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1905. [77]

TO LET.

BARROW TERRACE, (Kowloon) Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. **SEYMOUR ROAD LOWER**, Nos. 27 & 31. **CAINE ROAD**, No. 37 and 39. **STONEHAYEN**, Robinson Road, No. 35. **WANG YUEN**, Macdonnell Road, No. 18 (12 Rooms). **ICE HOUSE STREET**, No. 6 (1st & top Floors, 4 Rooms each floor). **WAN CHAI ROAD**, No. 94 (a Spacious Godown). **PRAYA EAST**, No. 20 (Godown). Apply to—**SAM WANG CO., LD.**, 81, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th February, 1906. [366]

TO LET.

AT QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, the Offices (Ground Floor) lately occupied by Hamburg-American Linie. Apply to—**SIEMSEN & CO.**, Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. [299]

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Office, ONE ROOM in Prince's Buildings. Apply to—**LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.**, Hongkong, 4th March, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Office. For particulars apply to the undersigned. **C. H. GRACE**, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. 110

TO LET.

NO. 1, DES VŒUX VILLAS, Peak. Nos. 5, 6 & 21, **BELLILIOS TERRACE**. No. 2, **DES VŒUX VILLAS**, PEAK. No. 2, **COLLEGE GARDENS**. No. 4, **ALBANY**. **"BARNFOOT"**, 31, Robinson Road. Furnished for 6 months. With Electric Light and Fan. **"BROCKHURST"**, Peak, from 1st March, 1906. **24, BELLILIOS TERRACE**, Corner House. **BUNGALOW** (Furnished), at New Territory, Kowloon, 4 Rooms, Low rental. **2ND FLOOR** in Central position, containing Four Large Rooms, Anti-room and Lavatory &c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for Office. Apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [183]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy Town. Apply to—**HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**, Hongkong, 28th June, 1905. [78]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSLEIGH" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and Macdonnell Roads. For full particulars, apply to—**LINSTEAD & DAVIS**, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. [82]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. **HOUSE**, No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Robinson Road, Kowloon. Possession from 1st March, 1906. Apply to—**THE COMPADORE**, Messrs. BARRETT & CO., Hongkong, 2nd February, 1906. [330]

TO LET.

NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE, Five-Roomed House with Small Garden, from April or earlier. Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to the House. Hongkong, 15th February, 1906. [415]

TO LET.

NO. 74, CAINE ROAD. No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD. Apply to—**COMPADORE'S DEPARTMENT**, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [180]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905. Apply to—**WONG CHEE SANG**, Care of YEE SANG FAT & Co., Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. 107

TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, RIFON TERRACE. No. 5, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 6, CLIFTON GARDENS. OFFICES in course of erection, CONNAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER). GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE. Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.**, Hongkong, 13th January, 1906. [177]

TO LET.

TWO GODOWNS, at East Point, close to the Water, suitable for the Storage of any Cargo. Floor Area, 8,100 square feet each. Apply to—**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.**, Hongkong, 20th January, 1906. [256]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR (5 Rooms) 19, Queen's Road, (above Messrs. GREGOR & Co.'s Office). **FIRST FLOOR (4 Rooms)**, YORK BUILDING. Apply to—**KELLY & WALSH, LD.**, Hongkong, 10th February, 1906. [398]

TO LET.

NO. 5, "FAIRVIEW", Robinson Road, Kowloon. Semi-detached House. Moderate rental. **"HOTEL MANSIONS" TWO ROOMS**, on 1st Floor, suitable for Office. **HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE**, Kowloon. Rental \$50 per month and Taxes. **SHOPS and FLATS** in Robinson Road, Kowloon. **"STOLZENFELS"**, PEAK, Bungalow and Tennis Court. From 1st May next. Apply to—**RUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD.**, Agents. Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. [399]

TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE. **MRS. GILLANDERS**. "GLENWOOD", 27, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [2165]

TO LET.

TWO WELL FURNISHED BED ROOMS in Knutsford Terrace, suitable either Gentlemen or Married Couple. Terms moderate. Apply to—**"M. C."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 6th January, 1905. [228]

TO LET.

"BRASIDE". A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour. Terms moderate. Apply to—**Mrs. F. W. WATTS**, "Braside", 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Tang Yuen"). Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [49]

TO LET.

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY. **IRON MERCHANTS**. **SINGON & CO.**, Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents. 35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market) Telephone No. 115.

TO LET.

PHOTOGRAPHER. **M. MUMETA, JAPANESE ARTIST**. Bromide and Crayon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 84, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.

STOLEEKEEPER. **BISMARCK & CO.**, Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers. Provision and Coal Merchants, Sailmakers, etc. Fresh Water supplied to Vessels in the Harbour.

TO LET.

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers. Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants. 57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

S. C. FARNHAM, BOYD & CO., LTD.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders in this Company was held to confirm the resolutions passed at the meeting held on the 23rd ult. There were present—Messrs. John Prentice (Chairman), H. von Richter, D. Cranston, and S. Groundwater (Directors), J. H. Osborne (Secretary), J. H. Teesdale (Legal Adviser), Sir Chas. Dudgeon, Capt. Saice, Messrs. Marcus Wolf, Jas. Johnston, and J. M. Young. The Chairman moved, Mr. Young seconded, and it was carried—That the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 23rd ult. be and they are hereby confirmed. The Chairman proposed, Mr. Wolf seconded, and it was carried—That Mr. John Prentice, Mr. Heinrich von Richter, Sir Chas. J. Dudgeon, and Mr. William J. Gresson be and are hereby appointed liquidators to carry these resolutions into effect. The Company now has a rosy future.

THE LATE MR. G. J. L. LITTON.

By the death of Mr. Litton, England loses one of her most valued citizens and the Chinese Consular service its most distinguished ornament. Cut off in his prime, only thirty-six years of age, the possibilities of the distinguished career that lay before him are known only to the few privileged to share in the work he has already accomplished. This work has been done in the remote West of China and is comparatively unknown in Shanghai, but it is known to the old first occupied by him after he joined the Consular service, coming from the Straits Settlements, where he had held the post of Chinese Protector, he has left a record of untiring energy and of a man determined to see everything with his own eyes and who never spared himself in travelling to the remotest parts with a view of alleviating the obstacles to the expansion of foreign trade in this conservative province. His influence with the Chinese, whose language he spoke fluently, was remarkable, firm and yet conciliatory; he tackled some of the many likin questions, that at the time interfered with the supply of native produce to the Chungking market, with marked success, and his removal from the province, with whose interests he had so keenly identified himself, while his work was but half accomplished, was a matter for bitter regret by merchants of all nationalities interested in the development of the premier province of the empire. He was ordered away to examine into and report upon a flagrant missionary murder case that had then taken place in the neighbouring province of Kweichow. Mr. Litton who, it must be remembered, was a thorough master of the language, with long experience of official intercourse as well as of criminal investigation both in the Straits Settlements and in China proper, convinced himself that the then Governor of Kweichow—a scion of the great Li family of Anhui—had instigated the murder which was accomplished by Chinese soldiers while Mr. Fleming was on the road returning from a visit to the Miaoese aborigines; the grounds of the murder being the silly suspicion that animates the Chinese officials of the motives of any foreigner who makes himself intimate with these interesting peoples. Mr. Litton reported accordingly to Peking and represented strongly the danger to other missionaries if the instigators of the Fleming murder were not brought to book. This was provided to the Bozer outbreak in 1900, and Mr. Litton's excess of zeal, together with the outspoken language in which he addressed his chief, was resented by the then Minister in Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, and Litton was recalled and appointed to a junior position in the Consulate at Canton. An unhappy decision for Litton and still more so for British interests in Szechuan which he had made his own, and who knows whether he had remained in this comparatively healthy region, he might not now still be alive. A question was asked on the subject in Parliament, and shortly afterwards Litton was appointed Consul in Yunnan-fu, where his untiring energy and versatility gained him great influence with the provincial officials and enabled him to facilitate the work of the various exploring parties then engaged in surveying the country with the view of finding a practicable railway route from Burma to China. Litton was removed to join the Burma-Bangalore Commission in the course of which the Commissioners were attacked; one was killed outright, while Litton himself barely escaped with his life after being badly wounded. Latterly he has been stationed on the Burma Yunnan frontier in the Treaty and Customs station of Tengyueh where, as British Consul, he has worked hard in promoting the trade and had arranged for connecting this enterprise with Tengyueh by a short railway. At the time of his death he was endeavouring to induce the Chinese authorities to allow engineers, to be lent by the Burmese Government, to construct a practicable route from those on to Talifu, to supplant the wretched tracks over the high mountains which intervene between the Yunnan eastern capital and Tengyueh; and over which still passes a considerable trade, though at the cost of much loss of life and property which would be saved by the construction of a decent road. Litton was eminently practical and preferred an instant road to a visionary railway; let us hope

that Mr. Ottewill, who has been appointed to succeed him in this important frontier post will successfully shoulder the burden. Mr. Litton seems to have been more highly appreciated by our Burmese authorities than by his immediate superiors in China, the former having done all in their power to second his efforts, while his career in China has undoubtedly suffered from a reputation for excess of zeal. And Litton felt this keenly and in his letters to his private friends expressed himself as a disappointed man; he was educated at Eton and at Oriel College, Oxford, was a first class linguist and an attractive writer; he had a fine presence and was brimming over with energy his death is a national loss, while to those who enjoyed the rare privilege of his friendship it is a fearful thought that all intercourse with this rare character has now ceased for all time. "A. J. L." in N.C. Daily News.

A DARING COOLIE.

Mr. G. Laferrriere, the Secretary of the French Municipal Council at Shanghai, has just passed through a most unpleasant and astonishing experience. About 4 a.m. on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Secretary, who lives at the Municipal Hall, was awakened from sleep to find himself in the clutches of an assailant who seemed to be making a violent effort to strangle him. Mr. Laferrriere thought at first he was suffering from a bad dream, but on realising the actual gravity of the situation, struggled violently and secured his revolver which was lying near, but unfortunately was not loaded. He succeeded, however, in beating off his man, who fled but was captured a little way off by the police. It then appeared that he was a coolie who had formerly been in Mr. Laferrriere's employ and whom his master, says the *Echo de Chine*, had lately allowed to leave with regret. It is thought that the coolie, knowing the way about the house, had intended robbery from a small strong-box in Mr. Laferrriere's room; that he was startled by the unusual presence of a light in the room, the electric light switch having refused to disconnect, and that he considered his only safety lay in making this personal attack. He has left the marks of his fingers well printed on Mr. Laferrriere's neck. A curious incident is that the house servants protest that they heard nothing, though Mr. Laferrriere called for them repeatedly.

A FAR EASTERN REVERIE.

When sitting in one's chair—the Storm without— One sometimes ponders on the World about; Seeing the smallness of this Obsolete Sphere, Built up from Chaos, that will end in "Now." "Boy, bring my pipe"—or shall we say cheroot? "This years since, on this Eastern Soil, my foot Leapt lightly; but I own with sad regret I came out only with idea of Loot."

Then fill the borrow'd Cup with (so-called) wine— "A health to Thee, my Friend, and health to Thine." Teach Them the wisdom that the East has shown— West better poor, than East, to ever pine.

Once on a time—How long ago was that? From out the East, with Fortunes always fat, Each Wand'rer came to make the shekels fly.

And in the chair of Corporations sat. Dilute the Whisky, let the Lager flow! Repine not, Friends: our time is short below. Hail to the Splendid East!—but Oh! let me Of that short time a little Westward know. "Neath Pookahs do I live—Exotic Plant! Soothed by Fair Bul-buls, waiting Fortune's shout To lead me in Elysium, but yet I spend my money East; and am in Want. A little while and we shall surely be Wandering with Omar through Eternity; Stretch out Thy hand! Oh, Feet! and help me." To justify my Feet and keep with thee. —Feccho Echo.

A GLIMPSE OF NATIVE LIFE.

On February 9th, as the people of Woonung were holding a procession of one of their idols, some "beaves" belonging to the garrison in that town having insulted some young women who were sightseeing, were set upon by the populace and badly beaten. The companions of the soldiers who had got off in time then went to the camp and brought out some sixty or seventy men more to get revenge on the populace, which by this time amounted to some couple of thousand, would have made it hot for the "braves" had they not thought, as usual, discretion the better part of valour, and run off. Then the magistrat of Pookah appeared on the scene and with difficulty pacified the people, who demanded the punishment of the guilty soldiers. Fortunately, no one was very badly hurt and so, having promised the people that he would get justice for them, the magistrat finally got them to return to their homes.

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

BRANDIES

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER. COGNAC.

FROM \$19.20 TO \$120.00 PER-DOZEN.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF BRANDY IN THE EAST.

The Strain Will Tell

It is a common thing in this tropical land for strong men to break down under the strain of work and worry. Perfect health is needed, to withstand the climate. If your physical condition has become lowered, take

Hall's Coca Wine

at once, and brace up. Otherwise you are in peril. Hall's Coca Wine cures anaemia, physical debility, neuralgia and nervous prostration. Stores and chemists everywhere sell it—but insist upon the genuine, with red keystone trademark. In large and small bottles.

Hall's Coca Wine is the most marvelous restorative known to medical science—pure, potent, palatable.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The ORIGINAL remedy that "Kills the Dandruff Germ."

GOING! GOING!! GONE!!!

A PUBLIC TOOTH BRUSH

A noted dermatologist says, "The time is coming when an unsterilized public hair brush will be as rare as a public tooth brush. The reason is that dirty hair brushes spread dandruff, and true dandruff is now known to be a contagious disease. Drug Stores, \$1.50."

A. S. WATSON & Co.,—HONGKONG, SPECIAL AGENTS.

Applications at prominent barber shops.

1106-11

MAKES A NEW MAN OF YOU.

Hall's Coca Wine is a marvelous restorative tonic for all forms of physical and nervous debility, breakdown or brain fog. It acts directly on the nerves and blood. It clears the brain and quickens its action; it soothes care, it cures insomnia; gives genuine strength to the weary worn out frame; screws up the straining nerves; restores energy and vitality, and virtually makes "a new man of you." It nips illness in the bud, so to speak; and on those of ordinary health it confers an increase of well-being and opens out a new store of happiness. Hall's Coca Wine has been truly described as the real remedy for the pessimism of the age. It is the nearest approach to the Elixir Vitæ dreamed of by the physicians of old, not merely lengthening life but enlarging one's powers of achievement in business, and one's capacity for enjoying leisure.

68-20

MARTIN'S APIOL-STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them very highly as a safe and reliable remedy. All Chemists and Druggists, or post order to MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

63

BEYER, PEACOCK & CO.,

LIMITED.

Gorton Foundry, Manchester.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

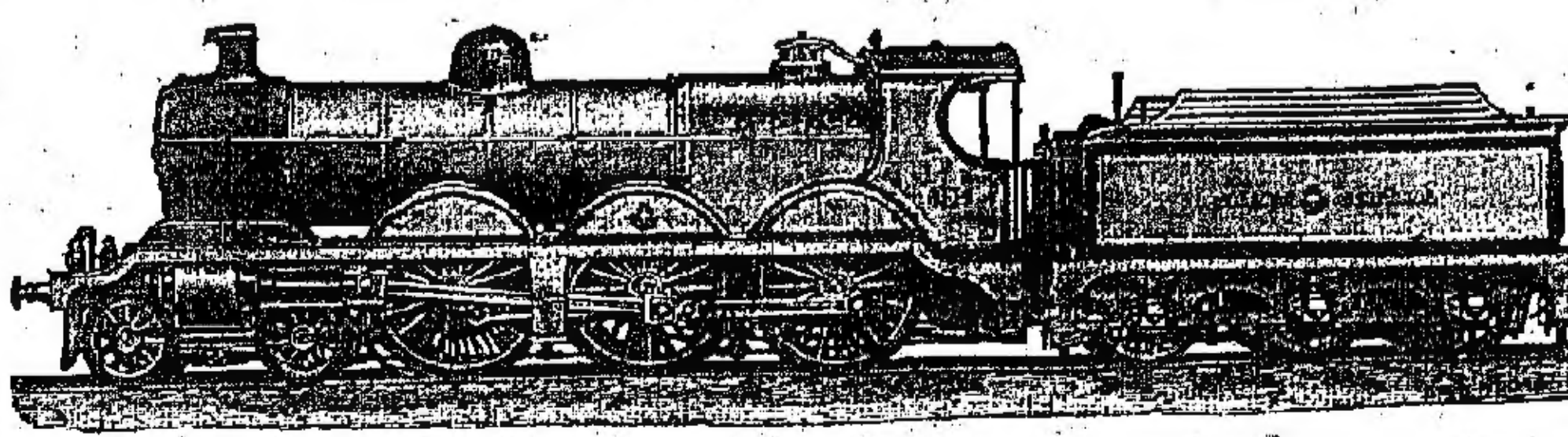
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES

ADAPTED TO EVERY GAUGE AND VARIETY OF SERVICE. Also ELECTRICAL LOCOMOTIVES and MACHINE TOOLS.

CRANE LOCOMOTIVES FOR LIFTING AND SHUNTING.

RACK RAIL LOCOMOTIVES, YARD ENGINES, &c.

WHEEL AND OTHER LATHES, MILLING MACHINES, DRILLS, PLANERS, SLOTTERS, &c.



EMERY GRINDING MACHINES A SPECIALITY.

ALL TOOLS ELECTRICALLY DRIVEN IF REQUIRED.

ALL PARTS OF THE ENGINES AND MACHINE TOOLS ARE MADE ACCURATELY TO STANDARD GAUGES.

WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL UP TO THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

STEEL FOUNDRY for casting Wheel Centres and other parts of Locomotives. Also general CASTINGS & FORGINGS.

Representative in Japan and China—Mr. ROLAND FINCH, No. 3, Band, Yokohama.

1178-1

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copiba, Cabs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name MIDY.

LADIES

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

APIOLINE

Prescribed by the highest French Medical authorities and superior to Tansey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FROM LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 27th February.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 6th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TRENKAI"	On 13th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KREMN"	On 17th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 20th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 24th March.	

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 27th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 13th March.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELUS"	On 20th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ALCINOUS"	On 27th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 20th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TRENKAI"	On 24th April.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with
THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"KEEMUN"	On 19th March.	
HAMA	"KANPA"	On 25th February.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"KANPA"	On 25th February.	

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (9.10)

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA	"TAIYING"	On 30th February.	
SHANGHAI	"KIUANG"	On 21st February.	
TSINGTAO and CHEFOO	"HUPEK"	On 22nd February.	
SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 25th February.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TSINAN"	On 28th February.	

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 1st March.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	On 7th March.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified European is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. (11)

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DALIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th Feb.	
TAMSWI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 4th Mar.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"SHOSHU MARU"	THURSDAY, 22nd Feb.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"T. NEMOTO"	THURSDAY, 8th Mar.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"ANING MARU"	THURSDAY, 8th Mar.	
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"FRITHJOF"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Feb.	

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1906. T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, JAVA and MOJI and KOBE	"FORMOSA"	About 21st February	Freight and Passage.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DELTA"	About 23rd February	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	"C.L. Daniel"	About 23rd February	Freight and Passage.
LONDON &c. via usual ports	"DELHI"	Noon, 24th February	See Special of Call.

* Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent. (1)

Hongkong, 16th February, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

"BENLARIQ." Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th February 1906. 372

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

"SEMINOLE." Tons 6060, will be despatched about end of February.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th January, 1906. 300

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON
TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY 28th February
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 28th March
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 6th June

ON WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "ZIETEN," Captain F. von Binsar, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 26th February. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th February, and will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 27th February. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50. The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$21 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$22 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
return	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
return	123 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail Steamer from SINGAPORE TO COLOMBO. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERCEPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
WILLEHAD	TUESDAY, 6th March
PRINZ WALDEMAR	TUESDAY, 3rd April
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 1st May

ON TUESDAY, the 6th MARCH, at NOON, the Steamship "WILLEHAD," Captain Obenauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Lines can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50—	\$30—	\$20—	return \$80—	\$50—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28—	\$18 10	\$14 00	return \$42—	\$27 15
TO BRISBANE	\$40—	\$20—	\$14—	return \$54—	\$36—
TO SYDNEY	\$43—	\$23—	\$15—	return \$65 10	\$41 10
TO MELBOURNE	\$43 10	\$24 10	\$16—	return \$68 5	\$44 5
TO YOKOHAMA	\$8 80 00	\$6 00 00	\$4 00 00	return \$170 00	\$120—
TO KOBE	\$8 80 00	\$6 00 00	\$4 00 00	return \$170 00	\$120—
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE	\$34 00	\$19 00	\$10 00		

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class \$97. 0. 0. TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0. TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA " " " " 95. 0. 0. From Australia to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, BAYERN	Friday, 2nd March.
HIOGO & YOKOHAMA	PRINZ WALDEMAR Wednesday, 14th March.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD Wednesday, 14th March.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$62. 0. 0.	\$32. 10. 0.
To Bremen	65. 0. 0.	35. 0. 0.
To Paris via Cherbourg	65. 0. 0.	35. 0. 0.
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar	65. 0. 0.	35. 0. 0.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
TREMONT	9,600	T. W. Gardick	On 24th February.

* Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

For further information apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS. (7)

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1906.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE,
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [355]

S. I. ENTING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 2174

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due at PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
	TONS		TONS	
DELHI ...	8000	Neon	Saturday	
DONGOLA ...	8000	Feb. 24	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
DELTA ...	8000	Mar. 10	MONGOLIA ...	10000
OCEANA ...	7000	Mar. 24	MOOLTAN ...	10000
		April 7	MARMORA ...	10500
				Saturday
ARCADIA ...	7000	April 21	VICTORIA ...	7000
DEVANHA ...	8000	May 5	HIMALAYA ...	7000
DELHI ...	8000	May 19	INDIA ...	8000
				May 20
				June 3
				June 17
				Saturday
				May 26
				June 9
				June 23

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transit) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Due at
HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON	
JAPAN	Feb. 14	Feb. 23	Mar. 31
SUMATRA	Feb. 28	Mar. 9	Apr. 14
NUBIA	Mar. 14	Mar. 23	Apr. 28
JAVA	Mar. 28	Apr. 6	May 12
FORMOSA	Apr. 11	Apr. 20	May 25

* These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malacca or Marseilles.

* "SUMATRA" and "NUBIA" call at MARSEILLES.

* "JAPAN," "JAVA" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent. (2707)

Hongkong, 6th January, 1906.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH

SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

THE Steamship

"DAINI TAIAN-MARU,"
will be despatched for the above Ports
TO-MORROW, 21st inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For the Special Cheap Freight, apply to
ATAKA & CO. (Late Kasakabe & Co.),
Agents.
1st Floor of the Chartered Bank,
Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 419

THE BROCKLEBANK LINE TO
FAR EAST.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BENGALI,"
will leave for the above places on FRIDAY,
the 23rd inst., at 10 a.m.
For Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELE & CO.,
Agents.
Princes Building,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1906. [422]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK,
With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"YEDDO,"
Captain Baird, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about TUESDAY, 27th inst.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1906. [377]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRIESTE (DIRECT),
CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG,
RANGOON, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
KARACHI, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT
SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS,
to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED
SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and
ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA,"
Captain Colledani, will be despatched as above
on MONDAY, the 5th March.
This Steamer has splendid accommodation for
passengers, electric light and carries a doctor
and stewardess.
For information as to Passage and Freight,
apply to
SANDER, WIELE & CO.,
Agents.
Princes

